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Hong Kong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20TH, 1893.

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十二月七日

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We manufacture a full line of Fruit Syrups directly from the juice of sound ripe fruits, including:

BLACK Currant, ORANGE,
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Hongkong, 19th July, 1893.

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GENT'S FRENCH SUMMER

PEAK HATS,

in Black and Drab.

Every Size from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1893.

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Captain W. Wadsworth will be despatched as

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This Steamer has Superior Accommodation

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1893.

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FOR SHANGHAI via AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates

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HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

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"PELAMON."

Captain Jackson will be despatched as above on

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1893.

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FOR HAVRE and LONDON

via SAIGON.

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"SPONDILUS"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1893.

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DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 1893

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently fitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purist ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as before. Free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS. Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Expenses when received in good condition.

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Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
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The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock.—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

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SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

LEMON SQUASH

EASPBERRYADE.

No credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong. 1893

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
One copy of the "Daily Press" and news columns should be addressed to "The Editor".

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the "Editor", not to the publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No credit given for communications that have appeared in other papers first will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication after that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address.

P. O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

DEATH.

On the 19th instant at Victoria View, Kowloon, WILLIAM LEGG, aged 45.

1893

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 20TH, 1893.

PERIODICALLY the so-called "Yellow Terror" is started by some imaginative writer who sees in the Chinese race a menace to the progress and well-being of the Caucasian. Sometimes the theory finds a believer in an English writer; again it is an American who proclaims the evil; and now we find an Australian joining in these vaccinations. Mr. C. H. PEARSON, a former Minister of Education in Victoria, has just written a book entitled "National Life and Character: a Forecast," in which he takes a very pessimistic view of the future of the Caucasian races, expressing the belief that they will gradually decay and decline, partly by reason of their greater intellectual development, while inferior races, conspicuously the Chinese, are advancing with military strides and will in time prove formidable rivals both to Russia and England for supremacy in Asia. Mr. PEARSON is not unnaturally influenced by what he has seen of the Chinese in Australia, and though he seems above any mere vulgar prejudice against them, such as is entertained by the working classes in the different Colonies, he is evidently more impressed by their ability to compete with other races in the various fields of labour and industry than imbued with liking or good-will for them. While he is prepared to do justice—and perhaps more than justice—to the qualities which render these serious rivals in trade and manufactures to the peoples of Europe and America, he takes much satisfaction in the reflection that the Colonial Legislatures have at least for the present preserved the soil of Australia to the enterprise and for the occupation of Caucasians. He is evidently quite convinced that the Chinese, if once allowed to compete in any field of labour with Europeans, would eventually beat all rivals from the field, and quotes as an instance in point the fact that the Chinese in Melbourne have made the cabinetmaking trade in that city their own monopoly, to the utter ruin of the white men engaged in it. From this Mr. PEARSON proceeds to draw the following deduction. He says:—"Now what Chinaman can do in Melbourne can do incomparably better if they worked in establishments fitted up with the best machinery, and were directed by foremen knowing the European taste. Does any one doubt that the day is at hand when China will have cheap fuel from her coal-mines, cheap transport by railways and steamers, and will have founded technical

schools to develop her industries? Whenever that day comes she may wrest the control of the world's markets, especially throughout Asia, from England and Germany?" There is reason to believe that the time is coming—slowly but surely—when China will have both railways and technical schools; she already possesses some few steamers and has opened some coal mines; but it by no means follows that England and Germany will be deprived by her of the "world's markets" or even those of Asia. China, it is true, possesses a limitless supply of cheap labour, but it is wasteful labour, and the commercial and industrial classes are heavily handicapped by their Government, which, greedy of gain, taxes all trade and production to the cracking point, and will strangle an industry rather than forego a squeeze. It is only necessary to turn to the history of the competition of the untaxed scientifically cultivated teas of India and Ceylon with the Chinese leaf to discover how Chinese fare when competing from their own land with foreign producers. What is done or can be done by Chinese working in British Colonies free from mandarin interference and in possession of all that foreign skill has taught them is no criterion as to what would follow any attempt by Chinese manufacturers to compete in the markets of the world with foreign goods. For instance, can it be supposed for a moment that the matting made in Canton could hold its own when brought into competition with Japanese matting? Nor can the Chinese compete with the Japanese in the match trade. Chinese labour is low priced, but not necessarily always cheap; as a matter of fact, in some industries, unless under careful foreign supervision, it proves costly and inefficient. European manufacturers have really more reason to fear Japanese than Chinese competition.

It is, however, more from the political point of view, apparently, that Mr. PEARSON apprehends danger from China. He writes:—"Neither does it seem possible to imagine that the great inert force of China will not some day be organised and rendered mobile and capable of military aggression."

We have compelled her to come into the fellowship of nations. She has adopted steamers and European artillery and army organisation; she has accepted the telegraph; she is about to introduce railways; and she has credit enough to carry out the changes she needs with foreign capital. On three sides of her he countries that she may easily seize, over which very often she has some old claim, and in the climate of which her people can live. Florida as Jews, they can thrive on the mountain plateaux of Tibet and under the sun of Singapore; more versatile even than Jews they are excellent labourers and not without merit as soldiers and sailors; while they have a capacity for trade which no other nation of the East possesses.

They do not need even the accident of a man of genius to develop their magnificent future. Ordinary statesmanship, adopting the improvements of Europe without offending the customs and prejudices of the people, may make them a State which no Power in Europe will dare to disregard; with an army which can march by fixed stages across Asia; and a fleet which could hold its own against any, the strongest of European Powers could afford to keep permanent in Chinese waters." A great deal of this is perfectly true, but it by no means follows that China will use, her strength aggressively. The Chinese are not a military nation. They are undoubtedly making great efforts to render themselves competent to resist invasion; but defence and not defiance is their motto. If they grow strong enough they may make an effort possibly to rid the empire of the presence of foreigners, and they certainly would drive out the missionaries if they dare; but they have neither the desire nor the sustained energy to conduct a war of aggression. They may, and probably do, cherish the idea of recovering the territory on the Amur of which the Russians deprived them in 1860; and it is possible they contemplate the ejection of the French from Tonkin, and the retrocession of Hongkong by the English; but they will avoid hostilities with either. But while we are unable to acquiesce the morbid and causeless fear of some future uprising of a Mongolian host, or even of the evolution of a militant and aggressive China, yet it would be idle to deny that she is gradually acquiring a military strength and power of resistance that will render her exceedingly awkward and intractable to deal with. Even now it is not only impossible to wring concessions from her, but it is most difficult to secure reparation for the most unprovoked outrages.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first number of the "Echo Macassar," a new weekly paper published at Macassar.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Thalmon" left Sago on Tuesday afternoon and may be expected here on or about the morning of the 24th inst.

The Spanish Consul courteously informs us that he has received the following telegram:—Manila, 19th July, 12.30 p.m. "A typhoon passed over North Luzon this morning moving towards the China Sea."

The Observatory notice yesterday was as follows:—At 5.50 p.m. on the 18th North Celestial. On the 19th at 10.44 a.m.—"Barometric, moderate W. B. breeze. Sea moderate. Weather fair but variable, perhaps a thunderstorm."

At the Magistrate, yesterday an unemployed rascal who had snatched a pair of gold earrings from a married woman at Henghong was sentenced by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and ordered to receive twelve strokes with a rattan before discharge.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon. The following is the agenda:—1. Mortality returns for the weeks ended the 8th and 15th July, 1893. 2. Surveyor's report for quarter ended 30th June, 1893. 3. Surveyor's report on condition of drains at No. 4, Queen's Road Central. 4. Colonial Secretary's minute forwarded Attorney General.

Yesterday morning while Detective Sergeant Green was examining a package for dynamite and explosives on board the Douglas steamer "Hasten," which was to sail in the afternoon, having informed the prosecutor on June 27th that during one of his previous existences he had murdered a little girl, and that in order to propitiate the gods he would have to purchase 60,000 lbs. paper. By this means the prosecutor was swindled out of \$10. He was also induced to part with sundry small articles, such as a box of cards and some vermillion, in order that he might be deluged in his steamer by

the black魔物 about Tuyisay, who were encountered near Sebastian and chased until they reached close to their line of battle-ships (six in number), off the harbour.—June 15th, 1893.

The black魔物 about Tuyisay, who were encountered near Sebastian and chased until they reached close to their line of battle-ships (six in number), off the harbour.—June 15th, 1893.

The information was an extremely lengthy document, having created some interest in Court. The steamer "Hasten" was to sail in the afternoon, having informed the prosecutor on June 27th that during one of his previous existences he had murdered a little girl, and that in order to propitiate the gods he would have to purchase 60,000 lbs. paper. By this means the prosecutor was swindled out of \$10. He was also induced to part with sundry small articles, such as a box of cards and some vermillion, in order that he might be deluged in his steamer by

The Empress of China left Vancouver for this port on Monday afternoon last.

The Glen Line steamer "Glenearn" from London, left Singapore on the 18th inst. for this port.

The quarterly competitions of the Golf Club are to be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next week.

The officers of the Supreme Court will have to learn the forms of cause and defence, and will be required to believe in the professional fortune teller that in another of his previous existences he had been drowned during a storm and that a large sum of money then belonging to him had gone to the bottom of the sea. The prosecutor, however, assured his client that it was not necessary to recollect the exactities of past nothing had come of the efforts of the fortune teller to endow the prosecutor with the knowledge of future which was promised to him.

The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he had been guilty of obtaining money from the prosecutor by false pretences, but he confessed to being a fortune teller and asserted that he had the power of divination.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that fortune telling was a recognised practice among the Chinese, but that the police regarded it as a mere case of swindling which was to be dealt with by a different form of obtaining money by false pretences.

The evidence was then heard.

During the hearing of the case Dr. Etel was called to give evidence as to the customs of the Chinese in connection with fortune telling and how far it was considered as a legitimate occupation. The Doctor said that as long as the fortune teller did not interfere with the daily business of a man he was not to be disturbed.

The cost of erecting the enclosure and stands has been estimated by three practical engineers at \$1,500, and as part of the buildings will be taken up by industrial exhibits, a small fee will be charged.

Of course a guarantee fund must be secured, say \$4,000, including \$1,000 for prizes, and it will be a poor affair if the receipts cannot cover this sum.

It is intended to give a three days' entertainment of two performances a day, to coincide with each day with a night attack by the troops, which will be taken at the "Glenearn" on the 18th inst.

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